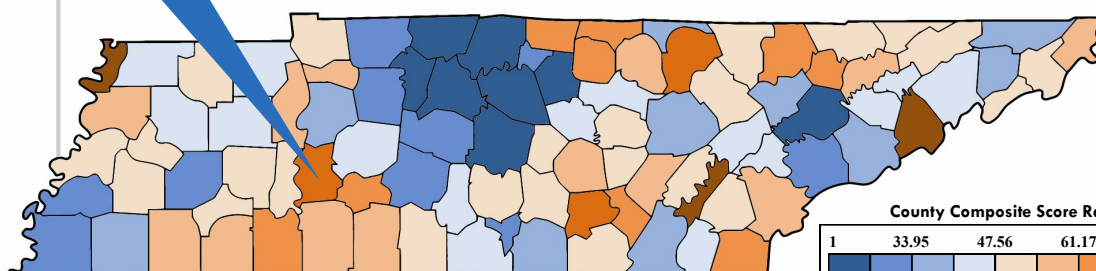


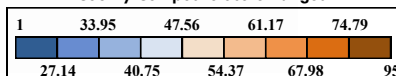
The Status of Women in Tennessee Counties

SNAPSHOT: PERRY COUNTY

2012



County Composite Score Ranges



Ranges defined as 0.5 standard deviations from the mean score of 47.56.

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Population (2010): 7,915

Pop. Density: 19.1/square mile

Seat of Government: Linden

Largest City: Linden

Down from 60th

COUNTY	RANK	INDICATOR SCORES & RANKINGS	DATA	RANK
McNairy	77	Employment and Earnings Composite	70.00	88 ▼
Grainger	78	Median Annual Earnings for Full Time Employed Females*	\$23,767	91 ▼
Houston	79	Wage Gap (Female Earnings as a Percentage of Male Earnings)	79.57%	26 ▼
Johnson	80	Female Labor Force Participation Rate (Ages 20-64)	57.3%	88 ▼
Clay	81	Female Unemployment Rate (Ages 20-64)	12.7%	87 ▼
Polk	82	Percent of Management Occupations Held by Women	33.8%	58 ▲
Hardin	83	Economic Autonomy Composite	67.63	85 ▼
Lewis	84	Women-owned Businesses Percent of Total†	18.4%	82† ▼
Jackson	85	Percent of Females with 4-Year Degree or More (Age 25+)	8.1%	90 ▲
Sequatchie	86	Percent of Females with High School Diploma or Equivalent (Age 25+)	75.9%	66 ▲
Union	87	Female High School Dropout Rate	0.37%	46 ▼
Campbell	88	Percent of Women Uninsured (65 and under)	17.2%	72 ▲
Macon	89	Percent of Females Below Poverty Level	29.1%	89 ▼
Perry	90	Percent of Female-Headed Households with Children in Poverty*	68.8%	95 ▼
Fentress	91	Rate of Pregnancy for Girls Age 15-19 per 1000*	0	1 ▲
Grundy	92	County Overview: Perry County women struggle with persistently low wages, a low rate of workforce participation, high unemployment, and dramatically higher rates of poverty than they saw in 2000. This is particularly pronounced in the growing population of single mothers in Perry, of whom one in six are estimated to be unemployed and searching, and two out of three are living below poverty levels. In contrast to these factors, women in Perry County continue to be more likely to earn a diploma and degree, and now hold a larger percentage of local managerial positions than they did in 2000.		
Cocke	93			
Meigs	94			
Lake	95			

Note: all figures are based on estimates formed from sample data and are subject to sample error and rounding.

* The American Community Survey (ACS) is an annual demographic survey of the U.S. It provides the detailed demographic, economic and housing data that was once supplied by the Decennial Census Long Form. The ACS has a smaller sample so combines several years' data to produce multi-year estimates. Due to the small sample size there is an increased margin of error in many less populated counties for this indicator.

** The 2005 County by County figures were based on a sample of girls age 10-19, whereas the 2012 report reflects the population of girls age 15-19.

† ACS sampling sizes are insufficient to publish certain figures for this category. An estimate was developed from the performance of surrounding counties for the purposes of creating a composite score.

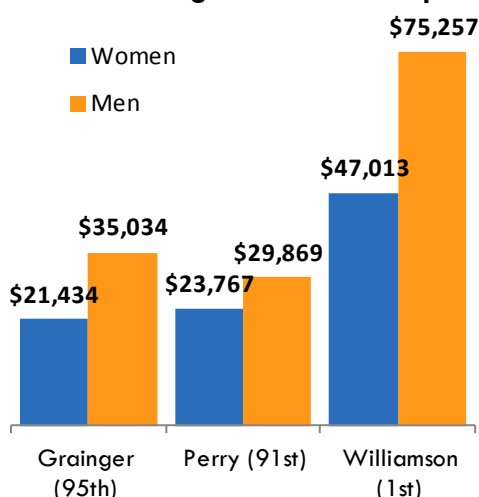
‡ Estimates are too unreliable or not available to be included in composite calculations. Any figure shown is an estimate for the reader's benefit only.

The Status of Women in: Perry County

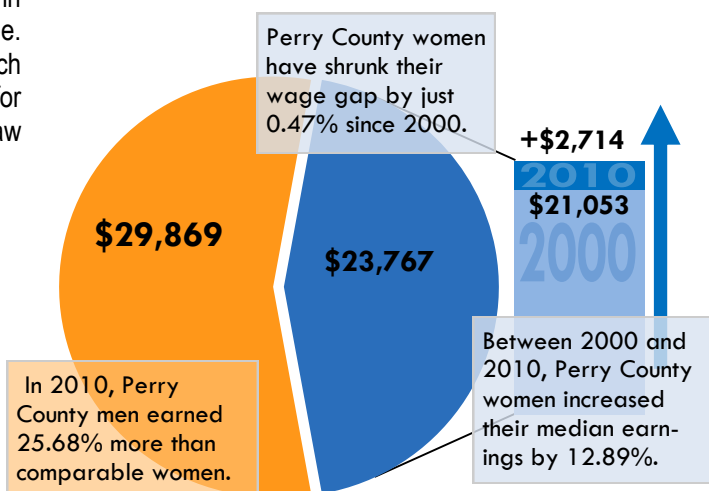
▼ Earnings

Perry County women have made anemic gains in median income since 2000, causing a fall in this indicator's rankings from 46th to 91st Tennessee. This growth represents a 12.9 percent change, which fell far behind inflation estimates of 26.6 percent for the period between 2000 and 2010. Local men saw even slower growth, at 12.2 percent.

Median Earnings: Counties Compared



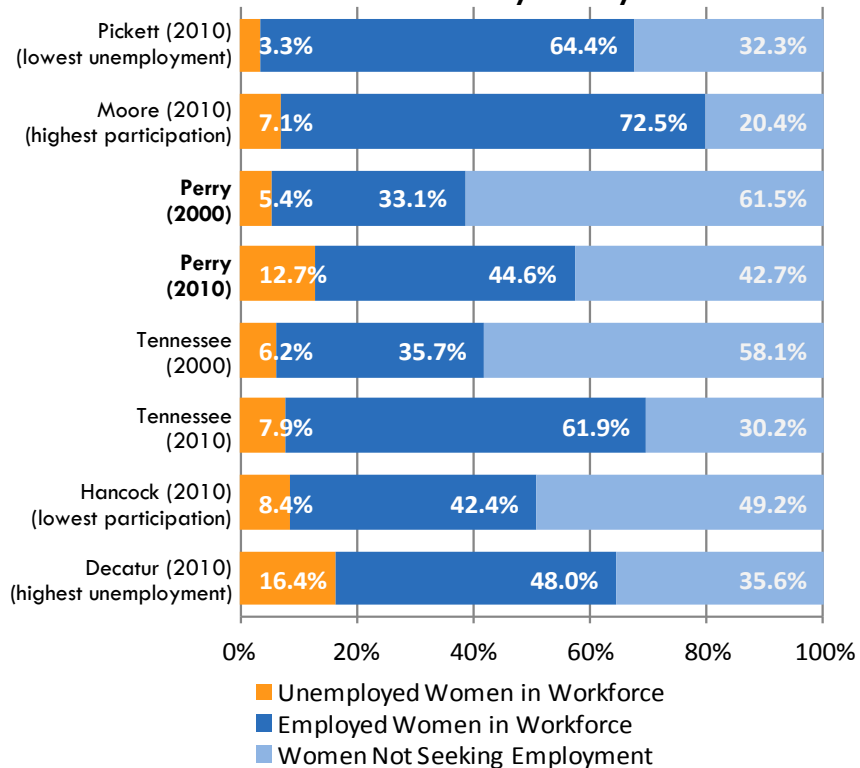
Median Earnings and the Wage Gap, 2000-2010



With an increase of just \$2,714 in their income, women in the county made little progress in the wage gap indicator, shortening theirs by 0.47 percent. The result is that women in Perry continue to earn slightly less than four-fifths of local male wages (79.57 percent) and have slipped from 4th in this measure to 26th. Disparities aside, both men and women in Perry remain among the state's lowest earners.

▼ Employment

Workforce Access for Women By County and Year



Women in Perry County now participate in the workforce at a rate of 57.3 percent; having risen by 18.8 percent, but dropping to 88th in 2010 from 80th in 2000.

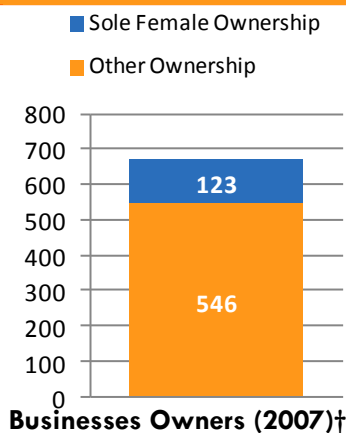
As of 2010, local men were 15 percent more likely to participate in the labor pool than the average woman, and women with children under six were slightly less likely at a rate of 55.7 percent.

Unfortunately, unemployment has more than doubled in Perry County. In 2010, 12.7 percent of women in the county were unemployed—4.8 percent higher than statewide rates—and Perry plummeted in this indicator from 32nd statewide to 87th.

Despite higher participation rates, men were less likely to be unemployed in 2010, at 10.2 percent, while a daunting 21.9 percent of women with young children were searching.

The pattern of lower male unemployment and higher rates for women with children is common across Tennessee.

The Status of Women in: Perry County



Perry County women have made solid gains in managerial presence since 2000. Countywide, 8.3 percent more managers are now female, and this expansion was large enough to cause a bump of seven spots, to 58th, in statewide rankings. Perry continues to fall shy of the state estimate of 36 percent in this category.

Small samples sizes make it more difficult to predict business ownership trends in Perry, but women are projected to control a share of local businesses in 2007 that is only slightly larger to that seen in 2000; resulting in a drop in rank, from 72nd to 82nd.

Women At Work

Business Management

The incidence of female managers in Perry County increased from 25.5% to 33.8% between 2000 and 2010.

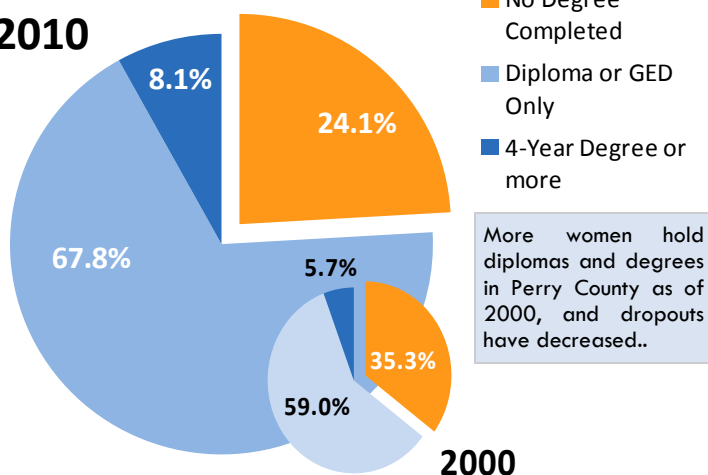
Business Ownership†

The percentage of women business owners in Perry is projected to have risen from 17.3% to 18.4% between 2000 and 2007.

Education

Educational Attainment Above Age 25

2010



Educational efforts in Perry County have had mixed, but generally positive results since 2000.

The number of women holding four year degrees, for example, has increased by a modest 2.4 percent and risen from last in the state to 90th.

The percent of women holding diplomas in the county has also increased, and by a healthy 11.2 percent; moving up eight places, to 66th.

Finally, the dropout rate among Perry County girls reached 0.37 percent during the 2011-12 school year, resulting in a rank of 46th, and comparing favorably to the statewide rate of 0.61 percent.

Living

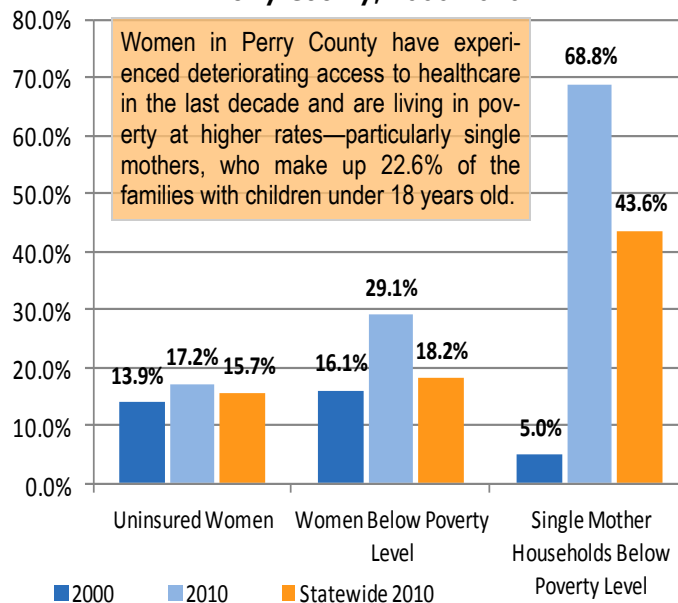
Since 2000, women in Perry County have experienced a decrease in health care access as well as a dramatic increase in poverty rates.

Of women in the county age 65 and under, over one in six were uninsured in 2010—3.3 percent more than the rate in 2000. Additionally, local women are now 1.5 percent less likely to be insured than the average woman in Tennessee. Despite this, Perry's experience has been relatively better than some counties' and it improved four ranks, to 72nd, in this indicator.

Overall poverty among women in Perry County has increased at a very high rate. As of 2010, 29.1 percent of local women lived in poverty, representing a rise of 13 percent over 2000's figure, and including nearly eleven percent more women than the statewide rate.

Single mothers fared even worse during this period; they were nearly 14 times as likely to live in poverty in 2010 as they were in 2000, and were almost four times as likely to do so as the average Tennessee woman. Perry collapsed from 5th to 95th in this measure.

Health and Poverty Indicators for Women: Perry County, 2000-2010



About the Council and this Report

The **Status of Women in Tennessee Counties** report offers an economic profile of women in each county of Tennessee and examines how women's rights and equality vary among the counties. The report presents data and overall rankings in two categories of women's economic status: employment and earnings and economic autonomy. Indicators of women's status in each category make up the composite rankings of the counties.

The employment and earnings section presents data on women's annual earnings, the earnings gender gap, female labor force participation rate, the female unemployment rate, and the percent of management occupations held by women.

The economic autonomy section includes information on the percentage of businesses owned by women, educational attainment levels, percentage of women with any kind of health insurance, percentage of women living in poverty and percentage of single female-headed households living in poverty, the female high school dropout rate and the teen pregnancy rate.

The **Tennessee Economic Council on Women** was created in 1998 by the Tennessee General Assembly to assess Tennessee women's economic status. The Council develops and advocates solutions to address women's needs in order to help women achieve economic autonomy. In setting its priorities, the Council selects issues that are timely and likely to result in positive changes for women.

Research & Authorship by:

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Visit the Economic Council on Women at www.tennesseewomen.org

SOURCES	
Employment and Earnings	
Median Annual Earnings for Full Time Employed Females	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Selected Economic Characteristics' *
Wage Gap (Female Earnings as Percent of Male Earnings)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Selected Economic Characteristics'
Female Labor Force Participation Rate	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Employment Status'
Female Unemployment Rate	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Employment Status'
Percent of Management Occupations Held by Women	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Occupation by Sex and Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months for Full-Time, Year-Round Civilian Employed Population, 16 year and older'
Economic Autonomy	
Women-Owned Businesses Percent of Total	U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 Survey of Business Owners 'Statistics for All U.S. Firms by Industry, Gender, Ethnicity, and Race...' † ‡
Percent of Females with 4-Yr Degree or More (Age 25+)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Educational Attainment'
Percent of Females with High School Diploma (Age 25+)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Educational Attainment'
Female High School Dropout Rate	Tennessee Department of Education, 2011-2012 School Year
Percent of Women Uninsured (65 or under)	U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates
Percent of Women Below Poverty Level	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months'
Percent of Female-headed Households with Children in Poverty	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months of Families' *
Rate of Pregnancy for Girls 15-19 (per 1000)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Fertility' *

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